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INFORMATION ON MACHINERY INDUSTRIES OF CHINA, 1952-1953Electrical Equipment

SHANGHAI ELECTRICAL EQUIPMENT PLANTS -- Shanghai, Shanghai Kung-shang, Apr 52

The number of electrical equipment plants in Shanghai increased from 233 before the liberation to 546 [sic] in 1952. The number of employees of these plants also doubled during this period. During the latter part of 1951, the total estimated value of these plants was placed at 650 billion yuan, four times as much as in early 1950.

The electrical equipment industry in Shanghai may be divided into eight general groups as follows: (1) electric machine plants (tien-chi ch'ang), engaged in the manufacture of switches, electric motors, transformers, and parts; (2) electric apparatus plants (tien-ch'i ch'ang), engaged in the manufacture of miscellaneous electrical equipment and apparatus; (3) electrical wire plants (tien-hsien ch'ang), engaged in the manufacture of lead-covered, varnished cloth impregnated, silk covered, rubber insulated and cotton covered wires, and electric cables; (4) telecommunications plants (tien-hsun ch'ang), generally subdivided into telephone and wireless plants; (5) storage battery plants (hsu-tien-ch'ih ch'ang), engaged in the manufacture batteries used in vehicles and locomotives; (6) electric flashlight and battery plants (tien-t'ung tien-ch'ih ch'ang); (7) electric lamp plants (tien-p'ao ch'ang); and (8) electric flashlight bulb plants (tien-chu ch'ang).

Electric machine plants in Shanghai number 125; electric apparatus, 105; electric wire, 71; telecommunications, 74; electric lamp, 20; electric flashlight and battery, 75; electric flashlight bulb, 13; and storage battery plants, 21.

Electrical equipment factories and firms in Shanghai which were found guilty of misconduct, such as tax evasion, failure to meet standard specifications, etc., during the "Five-Poison Movement" included the following:

1. Jung-ch'ang Electric Machine Plant, Hsin-i Electric Machine Plant and Li-li Telecommunications Equipment Plant for tax evasion.
2. Flashlight and Lamp Plant for failure to meet standard specifications in the manufacture of argon lamps used in mines
3. Hsin-hua Electric Machine Plant for failure to meet standard specifications in the manufacture of propellers for the Chou-shan Force of the People's Liberation Army.
4. An "X" electrical factory for failure to meet standard specifications in the manufacture of transceivers for the People's Liberation Army.
5. Wu-chung-chi Dry Battery Plant for failure to meet standard specifications in the manufacture of batteries for the Chinese People's Navy.
6. An "X" Battery Plant for failure to meet standard specifications in the manufacture of locomotive batteries for the Northeast Railway Bureau.
7. An "X" Electric Factory for failure to meet standard specifications in the manufacturer of rectifiers for an "X" Military District in the Northeast.

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8. Jung-ch'ang, Wan-sheng, and Chung-mao Electric Machine Plants for failure to meet standard specifications in the manufacture of generators for the Huai Ho Project.
9. I-hsin Telecommunications Machinery Industry Association for failure to meet standard specifications in the manufacture of lightning arresters for the East China Post, Telephone, and Telegraph Bureau.
10. Ta-hua Scientific Apparatus Company for business irregularities.
11. Yung-hsin Factory for price irregularities in the sale of its product.
12. Ling-fen Electric Machine Manufacturing Plant for concealment of property.
13. Ta-chung Plant and Telephone Equipment Plant for business irregularities.

SHANGHAI ELECTRIC MACHINE PLANT -- Peiping, Hsin-hua Yueh-pao, Sep 52

After instituting the advanced factory-production-management system patterned after the Soviet factories, the Shanghai Electric Machine Plant was able to increase its output five-fold despite the fact that its employment was increased only two-fold.

CENTRAL-SOUTH CHINA ELECTRIC MACHINE PLANT -- Shanghai, Chung-kuo Kung-yeh, Jun 53

Much progress is being made by the state-operated Central-South China Electric Machine Plant in its expansion project, which calls for the enlargement of this plant by more than 10,000 square meters. When completed, this plant will become the most modern plant of its kind in China, and its productive capacity of transformers and generators is expected to be increased by 16 and 20 times, respectively.

HARBIN ELECTRIC APPARATUS PLANT NO 4 -- Shanghai, Chung-kuo Kung-yeh, May 53

The construction work of the Electric Apparatus Plant No 4 in Harbin, which was launched in 1951, was basically completed in 1952. In 1953, nine additional workshops and high-pressure boiler room will be constructed. Much of the equipment installed in this plant was procured from the USSR, Czechoslovakia, and East Germany.

Machine Tools

AN-SHAN MAIN MACHINERY PLANT -- Shanghai, Chung-kuo Kung-yeh, Jun 53

In April 1952, the Main Machinery Plant of the state-operated An-shan Iron and Steel Company undertook the manufacture of a large-scale vertical lathe, weighing 140 tons and standing 6 meters high. The work on this lathe, which is comprised of some 4,700 different parts, was successfully completed in May 1953. It is the largest lathe ever manufactured in China.

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NORTHWEST MACHINERY PLANT No 11 -- Shanghai, Chung-kuo Kung-yeh, May 53

In January 1953, the state-operated Northwest Machinery Plant No 1 began work on the production of a Model-3659, semiautomatic drill grinder patterned after Soviet specifications.

MUKDEN PNEUMATIC TOOL PLANT -- Shanghai, Chung-kuo Kung-yeh, May 53

A large pneumatic tool plant in Mukden is being expanded to manufacture the following equipment: pneumatic riveting machines, pneumatic hammers, etc., used in the construction of bridges, ships, locomotives, and in mines. When the expansion is completed, this plant will not only produce 17 different pieces of equipment but will increase its productive capacity three-fold.

SHANGHAI CH'IU-CHIANG MACHINERY -- Shanghai, Chung-kuo Kung-yeh, Oct 52

The state-operated Ch'iu-chiang Machinery Factory in Shanghai has been engaged in the manufacture of universal grinding machines. However, it recently succeeded in manufacturing a internal cylindrical grinder.

NORTHEAST MACHINERY PLANT No 11 -- Shanghai, Chung-kuo Kung-yeh, Apr 53

In April 1952, the Northeast Machinery Plant No 11 began experiments on the production of a Soviet Model-153 medium-size vertical lathe weighing 10 tons. The plant successfully manufactured this model in December 1953.

#### Textile Machinery

SHANGHAI CHUNG-KUO TEXTILE MACHINERY PLANT -- Shanghai, Chung-kuo Kung-yeh, Oct 52

The first modern Machine Casting Workshop of the Shanghai Chung-kuo Textile Machinery Plant began operations on 30 September 1952. It required 2 years to complete this workshop, which is equipped with 23 different pieces of modern equipment.

CHING-WEI TEXTILE MACHINERY PLANT -- Shanghai, Chung-kuo Kung-yeh, May 53

Equipment is being installed at the state-operated Ching-wei Textile Machinery Plant, the first modern textile machinery manufacturing plant in China. When completed, this plant is expected to fulfil 80 percent of the textile equipment demands of Communist China.

SHANGHAI TEXTILE MACHINERY PLANTS -- Shanghai, Shanghai Kung-shang, Apr 52

About 200 textile machinery plants in Shanghai were granted subcontracts by the government. The majority of the machinery plants in Shanghai, including Textile Machinery Plant No 1 and Wu-sung Machinery Plant, are now participating in the production contest.

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